

**A specimen of the Little Gull, *Larus minutus*, from Dallas County, Texas.**—On 3 April 1965 Hazel B. Nichols, Patsy McGuire, my daughter Marcia, and I visited the Trinity River Authority Central Sewage System ponds adjacent to the western city limits of Dallas, near the confluence of Mountain Creek and the West Fork of the Trinity River within Dallas County, Texas. The 175-acre oxidation ponds provide attractive feeding areas for waterfowl, shorebirds, and other aquatic birds.

A lone gull was observed feeding much like a tern over one of the ponds and was tentatively identified as a Little Gull (*Larus minutus*). The small size of the bird, its blackish under wing surfaces with whitish trailing edges, and pale gray mantle were distinctive features even at some distance.

Except for several Franklin's Gulls (*L. pipixcan*) feeding in the same general area, no other gulls were observed on this date (Bonaparte's Gulls [*L. philadelphia*] were observed in this area from 22 November 1964 to 8 March 1965). There was no direct association between the Little Gull and the Franklin's Gulls.

I collected the strange gull, which proved to be a second-year Little Gull still in winter plumage, except that the top part of the head was changing to black. Its measurements were: total length, 302 mm; extent, 711; wing (chord), 220; tail, 90. The primaries were slightly worn.

One can only speculate as to how the bird got to Texas. It may possibly have worked its way gradually down along the Atlantic seacoast to Florida (there are two records for that state), and westward along the Gulf Coast to Texas, where it may have joined a migrant flock of Franklin's Gulls that travel inland over this part of Texas at this time of year on prevailing southerly winds.

The Little Gull, a European straggler, has been reported in recent years rather frequently along the Atlantic coast, particularly the northeastern region and on into the Great Lakes area. This specimen represents the first record of the Little Gull for Texas and, to my knowledge, the first such inland record for the United States.

I wish to thank George M. Sutton and Lewis W. Oring of the University of Oklahoma for verifying the identification of the specimen, which is now in a small collection of birds at the University of Dallas.—WARREN M. PULICH, *Department of Biology, University of Dallas, University of Dallas Station, Texas.*